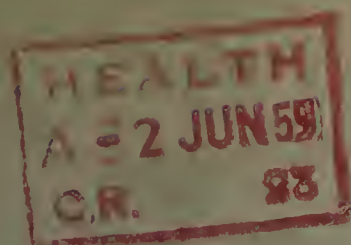


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TENDRING
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for 1958



TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1958

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Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of Brightlingsea, Clacton, Frinton and Walton, the Rural District of Tendring and Assistant County Medical Officer.

G. W. YEARSLEY, Cert.R.San.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

J. W. KENDALL, Cert.R.San.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

J. SMITH, Cert.R.San.I., Cert.I.Housing.

(commenced 1st March 1958) Additional Public Health Inspector.

Miss V. G. HENAGULPH

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health.

R. G. DEBNAM

Clerk to the Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Weeley,
Clacton-on-Sea.

February, 1959.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is again my pleasure to present the Annual Report on the state of public health in the Rural District of Tendring. Last year we produced the Annual Report in duplicated form, rather as an experiment. In view of the success of the innovation it is proposed to continue with this type of production, although we are using the Council's new "Multilith" machine, both in the interest of economy and early presentation. The section on vital statistics and my comments will again appear separately in the Report. This year I have invited the Chief Public Health Inspector to write the section on Public Cleansing.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 174, in comparison with 678 in 1957, the low incidence of measles in 1958 being the chief cause. Furthermore only one case of Poliomyelitis was confirmed as having occurred in this District, in comparison with sixteen confirmed cases in 1957. In 1957 there were seventeen cases of Infective Hepatitis notified whilst in 1958 only one notification in respect of this disease was received.

IMMUNISATION

A large number of the public have taken advantage of the facilities for poliomyelitis vaccination, offered by the County Health Service.

Many people are now protected against the disease and it would seem that this must cause a change in the pattern of future outbreaks. Epidemiologists will watch with considerable interest any change of this nature.

We must however continue to call the attention of parents to the importance of whooping cough and diphtheria immunisation and to vaccination against smallpox, all of which are most important.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In November a National "Guard that Fire" Campaign was launched by the Ministry of Health with support from Local Authorities.

In my Districts the campaign was actively pursued. Fire Officers gave lectures in the schools, ironmongers staged displays of Fire Guards, leaflets were distributed and in the cinemas short films were projected as part of the programme. Our thanks must be recorded to all those who co-operated in making the campaign a success. It is sincerely hoped that as a result of this propaganda the number of burning accidents in the home will be considerably reduced.

HOUSING

During the year a commencement was made with the construction of the new houses at Lawford. From the economical point of view it is easier to build in groups of fifty or more units, where water and sewage disposal systems are already available. Furthermore such building would take place in the areas of greatest employment, resulting in less travelling for the employees of the local industries. However such development tends to take away from the villages their younger inhabitants and if continued might lead to an extinction of village life. The majority of our smaller villages are without main drainage and in developing them it would be necessary to consider the provision of a sewage system.

During the year nine tenants of condemned dwellings were rehoused but sixty five cottages, which have been condemned, are still occupied and in some cases the orders were made as far back as 1938. There remain many houses in our Area which are well below the Housing Act Standards and which must be considered for demolition, but before this is carried out more building must be done.

Eleven houses have been improved with the aid of improvement grants, but few landlords have carried out appreciable repairs with the aid of the Rent Act.

In concluding this section on housing I feel it is my duty to record my appreciation to the Housing Committee and Housing Manager for their co-operation during the year and also for their sympathetic consideration of any proposals I have made to them.

WATER SUPPLIES

Much publicity was given to the water supply of Little Bromley towards the end of the year. Shallow wells are seldom free from the risk of pollution particularly during wet weather, and once polluted it is often a considerable time before the water is fit again. There is of course only one answer; a mains supply, and to this the Council agreed. The cost of such schemes is often very great, for example, in the case of Little Bromley the sum quoted was £4,500 to lay 1,944 yards of main, and the revenue is not likely to be more than £50 per annum. There will now remain only a few small scattered areas in the District without mains water.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year consideration was given to two large schemes which it is hoped will be commenced in 1959. These schemes concern the drainage of (a) The St Osyth Area and (b) The Western Area involving the villages of Great Bentley, Alresford, Thorington and Elmstead and there is no doubt that the areas concerned will benefit greatly from main drainage.

MEAT INSPECTION

Four private slaughterhouses, at Little Clacton, Tendring, Wix and Mistley, have continued to be used during the year, and the number of animals killed was 6,062. This was an increase of 1,573 on last year and was to, some extent, due to emergency killing during an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in January, followed by the labour dispute in the London Meat Markets in May. More time than usual had to be spent on meat inspection in the evenings and on Sundays, to cope with the increased slaughtering and to maintain the 100 per cent inspection, upon which we insist, in this District.

RODENT DESTRUCTION

In October the Council took over the Rat Destruction Service for farms from the Agricultural Executive Committee. By the end of the year thirty contracts had been undertaken, each contract involving a monthly treatment of the premises concerned and it is hoped that more farmers will take advantage of this service. Under the direction of the Chief Public Health Officer, the Council's scheme has started well, two operators being employed to operate throughout the District, a small motor van having been provided for their transport. Charges for business premises are made on a cost

basis, but as has always been the case, domestic premises are treated free. Routine rodent control is also applied to the Council's sewers, sewage works and refuse tips.

GENERAL

In February Mr. J. Kendall was promoted Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector in succession to Mr. L. Eckersley who left at the end of 1957. Mr. J. Smith joined the staff as Additional Public Health Inspector in March. It is with pleasure that I record my appreciation to the Council and Public Health Committee and other officers for their co-operation and encouragement during the year. To the staff I extend my thanks for their excellent work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. D. PEARCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF TENDRING 1958.

Area in acres	...	...	65,884
Population			
1958 Registrar General's Estimate			24,810
1951 Census	...		24,434
Density of population per acre	...		.376
Rateable value	...		£185,744
Sum represented by penny rate (1958-1959)			£700
Number of inhabited dwellings (approx)			8,410
Census	...		7,431
Total live births	...		329
Live birth rate	...		13.3
Live birth rate corrected	...		15.0
Total still births	...		6
Total live and still births	...		335
Still birth rate (per thousand)	...		17.9
Total deaths	...		379
Crude death rate	...		15.2
Death rate corrected	...		9.7
Death of infants under 1 year of age	...		8
Infant mortality rate - total	...		24.3
Infant mortality rate - legitimate	...		25.3
Infant mortality rate - illegitimate			-
Neo Natal mortality rate	...		18.2
Number of illegitimate births	...		13
Percentage of total births	...		3.88
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			-
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...		-
Maternal mortality rate	...		-
Total deaths due to cancer	...		61
Total deaths due to cancer of lung	...		6
Tuberculosis	...		3

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Live birth rate	...	...	16.4
Death rate	...	...	11.7
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	22.5
Still birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			21.6

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid year has been increased by 80. It seems likely that this increase will be more than maintained with the advent of the railway electrification.

The birth rate is a little higher than it was in 1957, but continues to be a little lower than the National birth rate.

The still birth rate has increased this year but remains below the National figure.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1958 is the lowest on record. The infant mortality rate for this district is 1.8 higher than the National figure. The rise of the infant mortality rate in this instance is not attributable to any particular cause. For the past few years we have enjoyed a particularly low infant mortality rate in this district and the figure this year can only be described as disappointing.

The death rate for the district continues to be lower than that of England and Wales and is in fact .3 lower than in 1957.

The principal causes of, and various ages at, death are given in the following tables:-

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	-	1	1
Cancer (all sites) ...	35	26	61
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	1	3
Diabetes ...	-	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	52	66	118
Coronary artery disease ...	29	13	42
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	3	4
Other heart disease ...	39	24	63
Other circulatory disease ...	11	7	18
Influenza ...	1	2	3
Pneumonia ...	6	2	8
Bronchitis ...	6	2	8
Other disease of respiratory system	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	4	-	4
Congenital malformations ...	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	13	27
Motor vehicle accidents ...	3	-	3
All other accidents ...	2	-	2
Suicide ...	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	212	167	379
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1958

Under 1 year	...	8
1 - 5 years	...	1
5 - 15 years	...	2
15 - 25 years	...	1
25 - 35 years	...	1
35 - 45 years	...	4
45 - 55 years	...	20
55 - 65 years	...	37
65 - 75 years	...	90
75 - 85 years	...	142
85 and over	...	73
		<hr/>
		379
		<hr/>

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following figures show the number of infectious diseases which were notified in the district during 1958:-

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases to Hospital	Cases at Home	Cases Confirmed	Deaths
Erysipelas	1	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	3	3	-
Infective Hepatitis	1	-	1	1	-
Measles	91	-	91	91	-
Meningitis	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	1	4	5	-
Polio-myelitis	2	2	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-	5	5	-
Sonne Dysentery	19	-	19	19	-
Whooping Cough	45	-	45	45	-
	174	5	169	172	-

TUBERCULOSIS 1958

Age Groups of the nine cases notified and three deaths during the year are given in the table below:-

Age Groups in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5 - 15	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1
15 - 25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	1	1	5	2	1	1	-	1

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1951

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1951	14	7
1952	19	2
1953	15	4
1954	12	1
1955	15	4
1956	4	1
1957	10	4
1958	9	3

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1958:-

Respiratory Male	46	Non-respiratory Male	25
Respiratory Female	31	Non-respiratory Female	23
	<u>77</u>		<u>48</u>

TOTAL: 125.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The mains supply of water is obtained from the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company's Dedham Pumping Station.

The estimated quantity of water supplied to the area of the Tendring Rural District which lies within the Company's statutory area, in the twelve months ended 31st December, 1958, amounted to 133.967 million gallons, an average daily consumption of 0.367 million gallons.

The total quantity taken for domestic purposes during the year was 75.937 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.208 million gallons. The total amount taken through trade meters was 58.030 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.158 million gallons.

The total number of connections (domestic and trade) made in the year to the Company's mains in the Rural District, amounted to 147, making a total number of 4,994 connections on the 31st December, 1958.

Approximately 2,119 yards of new main were laid in the Rural District during the year.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

1958		
	Maximum	Minimum
Colour	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH	7.7	7.5
Electric Conductivity	900	825
Chlorine present as Chloride	144	124
Hardness. Total	285	275
Carbonate	275	255
Non-Carbonate	25	5
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.6	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.50	0.12
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01	0.000
Metals (iron)	0.50	0.11
Turbidity	3	less than 3
Odour	Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	16	10
Total solids	600	550

	Maximum	Minimum
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	275	255
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.1.	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.40	0.05
Residual Chlorine	0.25	Absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

No. of Colonies developing on Agar	<u>1 day at 37°C.</u> 1 per ml.	<u>2 days at 37°C.</u> 1 per ml.	<u>3 days at 20°C.</u> 1 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction.	<u>Present in.</u> - ml.	<u>Absent from.</u> 100 ml.	<u>Probable No.</u> 0 per ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

REMARKS

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1958:

SANITARY INSPECTION

	Total Inspections	Notices Informal	Served Formal
Houses Unfit ...	75	1	-
Houses Unfit Revisits	318	-	-
Houses with Defects	115	21	-

	Total Inspections	Notices Informal	Served Formal
Houses with Defects Revisits	145	-	-
Houses Drainage ...	273	18	-
Houses Sanitary Accommodation	4	2	-
Houses Overcrowding	9	-	-
Houses Dirty ...	7	-	-
Houses Verminous ...	18	-	-
Houses Satisfactory	-	-	-
Clearance Areas ...	-	-	-
Improvement Grants ...	33	-	-
Water Supplies ...	368	18	-
Water Samples Collected	168	-	-
Swimming Pools ...	2	-	-
Schools ...	25	1	-
Dairies ...	8	-	-
Milk Samples Taken ...	1	-	-
Food Premises ...	186	17	-
Bakehouses ...	15	-	-
Factories ...	35	2	-
Shops ...	71	-	-
Camping Grounds ...	14	1	-
Caravans ...	54	-	-
Beach Huts and Shacks	1	-	-
Infectious Disease Enquiries	91	-	-
Refuse Tips and Deposits	212	1	-
Premises Inspected for Rats and Mice	509	-	-
Rat and Mice Infestations dealt with	407	-	-
Polluted Rivers and Ditches	252	7	-
Sewage Works ...	15	-	-
Cesspool Samples Collected	-	-	-
Mosquito Control ...	-	-	-
Ice Cream Premises ...	33	-	-
Ice Cream Samples Collected	-	-	-
Piggeries ...	7	-	-
Slaughterhouses	535	-	-
Miscellaneous ...	322	5	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	4328	94	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of Infested Houses:

(a)	Council Houses	Nil
(b)	Other Houses	Nil
(c)	Caravans	Nil

Number of Houses Disinfested:

(a)	Council Houses	Nil
(b)	Other Houses	Nil
(c)	Caravans	Nil

VERMIN, MOTH, ETC.

Rooms fumigated	...	18
Houses fumigated	...	6
Caravans fumigated	...	1

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Rural District.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING GROUNDS

There are 14 camping grounds in the District; 6 at St. Osyth, 5 at Little Clacton, 1 at Great Bromley, 1 at Thorpe-le-Soken and 1 at Ardleigh. In addition 17 individual moveable dwelling licences were issued.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Visits by Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operator.

509

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Reg- ister (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	83	31	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	3	-	-	-	-
Totals		87	35	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three, or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	M/c line No.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
		Found	Reme- died	Referred		
				To H.M. Inspec- tor.	By H.M. Inspec- tor.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	4	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)						
(a) Insufficient	9	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	10	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	60	1	1	-	-	-

SECTION 34

Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

One certificate was issued during the year.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (SECTION 110)

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	No of Out- workers in August list required by Section 110	Section 110 No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wearing Apparel, Making etc.	-	8	-	-
Totals	-	8	-	-

Inspections at Outworkers' premises: 8.

HOUSING

HOUSING ACTS

Number of Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	Nil
Houses demolished	...	...	...	24
Number of Houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	Nil

NEW HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED DURING 1958

By Private Enterprise	...	...	90
By the Council	...	...	-

FOOD

The following list shows the number of premises at which food for human consumption is sold or prepared:-

Cafés and Restaurants	...	Number 28
-----------------------	-----	--------------

		Number
School Canteens	...	8
Butchers Shops	...	20
Fish Friers	...	4
Wet Fish Shops	...	7
Bread and Cake Shops	...	8
General Shops	...	80
Greengrocers	...	6
Slaughterhouses	...	5
Ice Cream Vendors	...	115
Bakehouses	...	13
Milk Shops	...	11

The Council is not the Food and Drugs Authority for their District.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1287	151	48	1561	3015
Number inspected	1287	151	48	1561	3015
Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	8	33
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	169	10	2	131	204
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	13.1%	7.3%	6.25%	8.9%	7.9%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	39	2	-	-	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	3.3%	1.3%	-	-	.37%

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

Condemned meat is coloured with naphthaline green dye for removal to a firm in Colchester where it is put into digesters for obtaining fat and other by-products. Other condemned foods are collected and disposed of in the Council's refuse tips.

CATTLE (including Calves)

		lbs
Carcases and all organs ...		695
Forequarters and Hindquarters ...		661
Heads ...		665
Livers ...		2222
Lungs ...		470
Mesenteries ...		196
Kidneys ...		5
Spleens ...		15
Hearts ...		66
Thick Skirts ...		2
Trimnings ...		47
Udder ...		12

PIGS

Carcases and all organs ...		1922
Heads ...		110
Plucks ...		90
Livers ...		203

			lbs
Lungs	...	...	214
Mesenteries	...	...	1
Hearts	...	...	38
Kidneys	...	...	2
Trimnings	...	...	23
Flairs	...	...	3
Skins	...	...	46

SHEEP

Carcases and all organs	...	321
Livers	...	317
Lungs	...	13
Plucks	...	9
Trimnings	...	16

OTHER FOODS

Tinned Meat	...	108
Tinned Vegetables	...	54
Tinned Fruit	...	146
Bacon	...	73
Potatoes	...	112
Ice Cream	...	1 gallon

MILK SUPPLIES

There are 16 registered distributors supplying milk in the district of whom 11 have premises within the area.

Dealers' Licences Pasteurised Milk	9
Supplementary Licences Pasteurised Milk	6
Dealers' Licences Tuberculin Tested Milk	9
Supplementary Licences Tuberculin Tested Milk	6
Dealers' Licences Sterilised Milk	4
Supplementary Licences Sterilised Milk	4

Producers and producer-retailers are the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

ICE CREAM

During the year ten persons were registered to sell ice cream under the Essex County Council Act, 1933. The total number now registered is 115.

SHELLFISH (Mulluxan)

During 1958, 946,171 Oysters were passed through the purification tanks at Brightlingsea.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

By G. W. Yearsley, Chief Public Health Inspector.

(a) Refuse collection by direct labour throughout the district has been continued with similar routine to previous years; approximately 25 per cent of the premises having weekly collections and the remainder fortnightly. The amount of refuse to be collected does increase year by year.

The three tipping sites at Lawford, Parkeston and Tendring have been controlled much more efficiently with the aid of the Bray four wheel drive loading shovel which was purchased in March. This machine is admirable for digging, levelling and spreading cover over the tips. The pneumatic tyres have not the same advantage as tracks for levelling, but with three distant tips there is the advantage of easy travelling.

Another refuse site of approximately four acres has been obtained by way of a lease in Weeley. This is a site of disused gravel pits and the owner wishes to have them reclaimed for agricultural land. A roadway for the vehicles to reach the pits will be made by direct labour for some 450 yards and the pits should have accommodation for refuse for about seven years. About 70 per cent of the district's refuse will be taken there.

Refuse collected in areas near to Harwich has again been taken into the Borough where that Council are using household refuse to reclaim areas of the foreshore in Dovercourt in a very satisfactory manner.

Twelve men have been employed full time on refuse and salvage collections and disposal. Five vehicles have been in use,

one large diesel engine compressor type, three 10 cu. yd. and one 7 cu. yd. side loaders. One (1947) 10 cu. yd. vehicle has only been in part time use and the (1947) 7 cu. yd. vehicle has only been used mainly in conjunction with the Bray shovel for soil and ballast carting.

It has been decided to purchase another large diesel engine compressor vehicle for replacement and it is anticipated that the bulk of the present routine refuse will be accommodated with the two large vehicles and one 10 cu. yd. side loader.

The estimated cost of refuse collection and disposal for the financial year 1957/58 was £329 per 1,000 population and £958 per 1,000 premises.

(b) Paper Salvage is collected, baled and loaded for despatch to the mills and scrap iron taken into Colchester by the refuse collection team. Bonus payments are made to them on a tonnage basis. The following sales were made during the year:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	lbs	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	206.	15.	0.	0.	1664.	7.	6.
Textiles		5.	0.	0.	4.	0.	0.
Ferrous Metal	4.	6.	0.	0.	25.	16.	0.
	211.	6.	0.	0.	1694.	3.	6.

(c) Two cesspool emptying machines are now in full time use; one 800 gallon with diesel engine and one 650 gallon with petrol engine. The total number of loads dealt with was 3,008 and the gross income £2,088. 15s. 0d. This is an increase over last year of 443 loads and £267. 12s. 6d. gross income. Only 12s. 6d. is charged per load for domestic premises, but £1. 5s. 0d. is charged for trade.